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Daily Democrat.

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Our Agent at Cumberland Gap.
Lieutenant A. J. Harrington, Company A, Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers, is a surgeon for the Louisville Democrat.

It seems that freedom of speech, which England has declared entirely lost in this country, is not what it ought to be even there. How often we have been taunted and jeered at because in the midst of a gigantic war, it has been thought necessary to arrest men who advocated a dissolution of the Union. But even in this case there has been required some suspicion that the speech would result in some overt act on the part of the individual, or cause it in others. Even under all circumstances, and in the pressing necessities of the case, the action has been very unpopular and much condemned by loyal men. It deserves condemnation. Nothing but the pressing emergency, making it a matter of life and death with the nation, would justify it. Such a course must be absolutely indispensable, to preserve the lives and liberties of us all in the future, before it can be approved, because, in the right of free speech to one individual, is involved the right of free speech to all.

In this country, too, any restriction upon the freedom of speech seems more unnatural, since here it has been carried to the uttermost verge of licentiousness. Nothing has restrained men but the fear of personal chastisement. As to opinions, they might advocate anything, however absurd or treasonable, and the Government would never notice it. For thirty years and more this privilege has been used, and men have been allowed openly to plan and advocate, in letters, speeches and the like, the dissolution of the Union; and have not only gone unpunished, but have actually got places in the Government by advocating the propriety of destroying it.

That was about the position of affairs when the guerrillas made their appearance. They first captured the river guards, then the guards over the stores. Some 50 or 100 of the citizens joined them. Col. Mason might have made a good fight, and would, by so doing, have retrieved his name; but he was lacking in the nerve. Lieut.-Col. Andrews is a fighting man, and to the last voted against any surrender, and for holding out. But he was overruled, and the place surrendered without firing a gun—but not to an inferior force. The guerrillas claimed to have a thousand men, and Lieut.-Col. Andrews, at Woodward's permission, before the surrender, went around among them, estimating their numbers at over 700. He counted 530 at one place, and there were about 200 guarding the stores they had taken.

In reference to Fort Donelson, Mr. B. says that the garrison are resolved to fight, if need be, and do not fear the result.

We cannot doubt Mr. B.'s statements, nor his opportunities for learning the true state of the case, and must conclude that the commandant at Nashville should divide with Col. Mason the guilt of this black transaction. We remember that Colonel Boone at Gallatin applied to him in vain for re-enforcements, and this second failure to send assistance makes up a bad case against him. Still, with all the facts before us, there is no excuse for Col. Mason, and he should be instantly dismissed for not having stood his ground, and made a show of fight.

THIRTEENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY.—It is a source of great pleasure to the Unionist of our State that D. J. Halsay has been appointed Colonel of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, a goodly portion of which Colonel Halsay had recruited for Colonel Metcalfe's regiment. Colonel Metcalfe filled his regiment without Colonel Halsay's recruits. The Thirteenth is well nigh filled, there being near eight companies recruited for it in Central Kentucky. Captains Drye, Lanham, W. H. Fidler, Cravens, and Penn have full companies in camp; while Captains Johnson and Williams have nearly completed their companies. Captain Marion Brady has a company recruited for the regiment. Others are recruiting for the regiment, and their assiduous labors are being crowned with the greatest success.

There could have been no man selected for Colonel D. J. Halsay. He is brave, bold, daring, yet cool, calculating and careful. While he does not fear anything in the shape of man, he would lead his men with a care for their lives. He is an honest, upright, unconditional Unionist and wants the rebellion put down at all hazards.

By profession he is a physician, and one of high standing, having graduated with high honors at the school of medicine in Philadelphia. Last fall he was very useful in getting men to enlist, having recruited at least a company for the Tenth Kentucky. He has the confidence and love of his men, and is decidedly the most popular man in Central Kentucky. When his regiment moves it will be heard of to the sorrow of rebels.

The officers of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and the like would be very promptly arrested, but, until recently, a man might not only advocate, but for a series of years plan, the still higher crime of treason, and go unrebuked and honored. That false principle is now exploded, though it has contrived to blow up the very devil in its explosion. At least we thought so. The English Government seems to think differently. Mr. Train, a subject of our Government, has been seized and imprisoned because he exercised freedom of speech in advocating a dissolution of the British Government. If such an arrest had been made here, what a howl there would have been raised by the British press! How eloquent they would have been, and how they would have sneered at the tyranny of the Great Republic! How indignant they would have been if Mr. Train had been a British subject, and with what promptitude a demand for his release would be sent over!

We don't justify Mr. Train. While on British soil it was wrong to advocate or to point out the elements of weakness in the crumbling power of the British Empire, to induce men to advocate its overthrow. He had no right to throw the old woman into fits with his insolent Yankee tongue, so prompt with facts and figures; but the imprisonment is either making a mountain of a mole-hill, or else the elements of decay must be more thoroughly disseminated than even imagined. We do think that there is a limit to freedom of speech, and we wish it had been much more stringent. A man who advocates licentiousness, bigness, and the like would be very promptly arrested, but, until recently, a man might not only advocate, but for a series of years plan, the still higher crime of treason, and go unrebuked and honored. That false principle is now exploded, though it has contrived to blow up the very devil in its explosion.

But we know not whether to smile or sneer at England, who rebukes us for restraining the freedom of speech in the midst of gigantic war, in the same way she does in the midst of profound peace.

INDIANA.—The Hoosier State has taken a contract to fight the war. You cannot hear of a skirmish or a big battle in which they are not engaged and acquit themselves handsomely. The same paper gives an account of their repulsing a heavy guerilla force in Tennessee, and of the gallant and glorious conduct of the 21st Indiana at Baton Rouge. They seem to be uniformly successful. The State has the luckiest set of pluck, skill and discipline.

They are the officers of the Seventy-first Ohio aware that muskets and cartridges were given to their men for the purpose of shooting bull's at the enemy?

What ought to be done with Colone Mason, of the Seventy-first Ohio, for his cowardly surrender of Clarksville, and the specification afterwards? We are interested in finding out.

The officers of the Seventy-first Ohio are creating the soldier's relief fund. Ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Some of Mason's friends are asking a suspension of opinion. It is probable that a suspension of Mason would be more to the purpose.

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The Clarksville Affair.

We had a conversation yesterday morning with Mr. O. M. Blackman, Surveyor of the port at Clarksville, from whom we learn several items of interest, some of which put a little different appearance on that transaction. Mr. B. states that before the guerrillas entered the town some of the citizens notified him that an attack would be made, and if any opposition was offered there would be an indiscriminate slaughter. Mr. B. replied, believing that Col. Mason would fight, that the slaughter would have to come then. Mr. B. does not believe that Colonel Mason deserves the suspicion of treachery that have been attached to his name. He states that Col. Mason and nearly every one in Clarksville knew that parties were organizing at several different points from seven to ten miles distant, and Col. M. wrote to Nashville, where his letter is now on file, that with the force at his command he might be able to hold his camp, but he would not be able to guard all the stores and save the town, unless he had re-enforcements. But re-enforcements were not sent.

The citizens of the place knew at what time the guerrillas were to enter the town, and were prepared to receive them, and give them all possible assistance. The camp of the Seventy-first was about half a mile from the river, and as all the water the soldiers had was hauled from the river, there was not over one day's supply on hand. Colonel M. had guards over the telegraph line, over the stores left at the landing by the last boat, over the Quarter-master's stores and the stables—calling for about 60 men, leaving not over 150 effective men in camp. He had no guns, except one little affair, which was of no service.

This was about the position of affairs when the guerrillas made their appearance. They first captured the river guards, then the guards over the stores. Some 50 or 100 of the citizens joined them. Col. Mason might have made a good fight, and would, by so doing, have retrieved his name; but he was lacking in the nerve. Lieut.-Col. Andrews is a fighting man, and to the last voted against any surrender, and for holding out. But he was overruled, and the place surrendered without firing a gun—but not to an inferior force. The guerrillas claimed to have a thousand men, and Lieut.-Col. Andrews, at Woodward's permission, before the surrender, went around among them, estimating their numbers at over 700. He counted 530 at one place, and there were about 200 guarding the stores they had taken.

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Daily Democrat.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1862

Present—President Barrett and all the members except Morris Downing and Peter.

The report of J. M. Winter, market-master of House No. 7, to October 24, 1862, was filed.

The reports Nos. 7 and 8 of the wharfmaster were filed.

The report of prisoners of the workhouse for the month of July, 1862, was filed.

Alderman Baird presented an ordinance to dig and wall a street at or near the intersection of Preston and Main streets, which was read, referred, and passed by the following vote:

—**Vass**—President Barrett and Morris Murphy, Oboras Hubbard, Terry, Brown, Drysdale, and Baird—8.

No. 9, None.

—**Allen**—Baird presented a resolution for a joint session this evening at 9 o'clock to elect one person as superintendent of the hospital and an interpreter of the city court for the unexpired term of Phil Tompkins, resigned, which was adopted.

Alderman Peter appeared, and took his seat.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Separate resolutions were adopted allowing the following claims, viz:

—**City of Louisville**, \$474 50, from

7th to 21st of August.

—**Street hand, Western District**, \$380 00, from

7th to 20th of August;

—**Wm. K. Thomas**, \$250, for keeping wash

house, \$25 21;

—**Wm. L. Murphy**, \$322 40, for coal furnished

workhouse;

—**John P. Morton & Co.**, \$481 69, for station

er, &c.

—**Street hand, Eastern District**, \$422 57, from

22d July to 1st of August.

—**C. H. Knapp**, \$2, for room rent at election;

—**B. McAtas**, \$167 56, for laying gutter on alar-

ket, between Brook and Floyd streets;

—**C. O. Mill**, \$65 28, for medicine furnished to

the same.

Alderman Terry, from Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Elisha Mattox, asked to be discharged from same.

Alderman Terry, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred an ordinance as to retained tax bills, reported the same, which was read and passed, and was accordingly being referred by the Common Council, Messrs. Brown and Drysdale, were appointed a committee of conference on the same, when the same was read by this board was concerned.

Alderman Terry, from Street Committee of the Eastern District, asked to be excused from sundry papers as regard to Clay Street Bridge, and also resolution for a foot-way crossing at each end of Market No. 2.

Alderman Terry, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred a resolution from the Common Council to extend the lower Beargrass Creek from the west side of Second street, through said street, 81 feet, reported same, when the same was read by this board was concerned.

Alderman Terry, from the Committees on Tavers and the Firelesses, Eastern District, reported separate resolutions from the Common Council granting the following licenses, which were read and passed, viz:

—**Peter K. Jr., transfer of C. Golyer's beer-**

house, H. Gilmore's, cobbler, cobbler, corner Ban-

cock and Clay streets;

—**G. H. Gilmore**, cobbler, cobbler, corner Ban-

cock and Clay streets;

—**Wm. Knellon**, cobbler, cobbler, corner Shalby

and Pratt streets;

—**H. Gilmore**, cobbler, cobbler, corner of J. Johnson and Pratt streets;

—**Wm. Knellon**, cobbler, cobbler, corner of J. Johnson and Pratt streets;

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